Date: Tue, 25 May 93 12:10:02 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #639
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Tue, 25 May 93 Volume 93 : Issue 639

Today's Topics:

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 25 May 1993 17:55:21 GMT
From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!rpi!rs6301.ecs.rpi.edu!maessm@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Aluminum siding bad?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993May25.004733.24254@news.vanderbilt.edu>,
BIDDLEAP@ctrvax.Vanderbilt.Edu (Alan P. Biddle) writes:
|> Hi,
|>
|> I am considering puting siding on a house, and am wondering if anyone
|> has any pro/con experience with aluminum siding. I can imaging all
|> sorts of theoretical problems, such as TVI from bad joints, poor BCB

|> reception, distorted antenna patterns, etc, but I wonder whether
|> these or other concerns are in fact "real world" problems.

If you're in an area with antenna restrictions, you can load them up against ground on the HF bands. (I've done it). You can also load up metal raingutters and downspouts.

As far as BCB reception, It doesn't really block it that much. On FM, the signal will come in the windows and diffract around in all kinds of funny ways. You may have to play with the placement of the antenna because of this, though.

I've found that putting the antenna opposite a window usually works best.
--
Mat Maessen N2NJZ | maessm@rpi.edu
------------------------------ +----------------------------------
disclaimer: Anyone NOT singing will have a can of Foster's lobbed at
their heads.

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Date: 25 May 93 15:32:56 EDT
From: usc!wupost!bigboy.sbc.com!news.mtholyoke.edu!eddie.mit.edu!
news.intercon.com!psinntp!arrl.org@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Antenna questions
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

JMESSING@novell.com (Jeff Messinger) writes:

>The other day I heard of a local club making an antenna
>they called a "walking stick". Does anyone know what
>type of antenna this is and what frequency bands it is
>used for? If anyone has a diagram of what it is and
>would like to share it I would be greatful to know
>what this is.
>Thanks in advance. Always learning.
>
>Jeff M.
>---
>Jeff Messinger
>Internet: Jmessing@novell.com
>Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are solely mine.
> Besides who else would want to claim them.
>
>
The New England QRP Club newsletter, _72_, just carried

this antenna. It's a dowel rod, upon which is wrapped an
HF antenna! Suitable for taking on backpacking trips. You
can use it as a walking stick til you get where you're
going, then hook it up to your QRP rig and work people.

73, Jim, KR1S

--
Looking for historical information on the GRC-109 radio set.

jkearman@arrl.org

Date: Tue, 25 May 1993 18:38:23 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!news.dtc.hp.com!srgenprp!alanb@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Audio filter question???
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Zack Lau (zlau@arrl.org) wrote:
: In rec.radio.amateur.misc, alanb@sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
: >
: >If what you want is a CW bandpass filter, the difference between analog
: >and digital is not so dramatic. Contrary to common belief, it is NOT
: >true that digital filters do not suffer from ringing.
: >
: >An analog bandpass filter theoretically rings forever, with an
: >exponentially decay. In practice, the ringing becomes unnoticeable
: >after 2 or 3 time constants (typically a few milliseconds.)

: People should realize that there is a relationship between the
: filter shape (not really the shape factor) and the amount of
: ringing a filter has. The minimum amount of ringing is created
: by using a Gaussian filter response. ...

Another thing many people are confused about is that audio filters do
NOT have inherently less ringing than crystal IF filters. The argument
is that since the audio filters have lower Q, they ring less. The
reason they have lower Q is that they are at a lower frequency --
for the same bandwidth, a lower Q is needed. (Q = F/BW)

The reason most audio filters have less ringing for a given bandwidth
is that they have a more nearly Gaussian response. Most IF crystal
filter responses have a flat top with steep sides. If you made an
audio filter with the same response, it would ring a lot too.

Years ago I made a 200 Hz CW filter for my Heath SB-series receiver.
I just tuned it up with a spectrum analyzer / tracking generator until

it had a slightly flat top with gently-sloping sides. No noticeable
ringing at all, even at high code speeds.

AL N1AL

Date: Tue, 25 May 1993 15:06:14 GMT
From: news.acns.nwu.edu!casbah.acns.nwu.edu!rdewan@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Balanced feedline (was:G5RV)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1503@arrl.org> zlau@arrl.org (Zack Lau) writes:
>
>A horizontal full wave loop at the lowest frequency of interest
>is a good choice if you can get it up at least 40 feet. It tends
>to match the band usage of many amateurs--local work on the 40/80/160
>and DX oriented patterns on the higher bands. September 1990 QST
>has some patterns for a 1.9 MHz loop up 50 feet that are probably
>pretty accurate (as opposed to the ones in may of the same year),

I have a horizontal 80m full wave loop up 22 feet. I also have a
GAP Voyager IV vertical that is 45 feet tall with a 8 foot top hat.

The 80m loop performs better than the GAP on 30m and 20m. I have
had good luck on 20m thru 10m on it. Because of its low elevation,
the radiotion pattern of the loop on 40m is not good: it is shaped
like and apple. The GAP is very good on 40m where it is essentially
a vertical half wave. The loop is much too low for 80 and 160m.
Initially, I fed the loop with a ladder line. Unfortunately I have
metal gutters and I could not decouple the ladder line from the gutters.
The TVI was bad. So I replaced it with 9913 with an air choke balun
made of 10 turns of coax on 6" dia at the feedpoint. It solved my
TVI problem.

All in all the antennas have worked out well. I have worked
a 120 new countries CW barefoot since the last field day. Plus
some more while putting out about 500 watts.

Rajiv
aa9ch
Address: r-dewan@nwu.edu
Phone: None. Only CW.

Date: Tue, 25 May 1993 14:56:59 GMT
From: news.acns.nwu.edu!casbah.acns.nwu.edu!lapin@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: Copyright Violation
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <738312539snx@skyld.tele.com> jangus@skyld.tele.com (Jeffrey D. Angus) writes:
>Since everyone seems to be so hot to trot about the US Amateur Callbook,
>and whether or not they can send information around, here's the statement
>right out of the front of the book.
>
>Begin quoted material:
>
>Published by RADIO AMATEUR CALLBOOK INC., 925 Sherwood Drive, P.O. Box 247,
>Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044, USA. Telephone (708) 234-6600. Office hours:
>M-F 7:45-4:00 Central Time.
>
>The entire contents of the North American Callbook is copyrighted by Radio
>Amateur Callbook Inc.

And where did they get the contents? From the FCC and its Canadian equivalent. Our taxes paid for those contents.

>End quoted material:
>
>Now for some personal observations and views concerning the above statement.
>
>1. The entire contents. That means everything. All of it. Cover to cover.
>   Even the commercials for Kenwood and Henry Radio.
>
>2. Private non-commercial use of subscribers. Subscribers, not friends,
>   neighbors, employees, ex-wives or people with similar sounding names.

Do you oppose the concept of lending libraries, too? I know of a couple of community libraries that are subscribers to this callbook. Who can read the copyrighted book in a library?

>3. No part of this publication. Not the Q codes. Not the Oblast list. Not
>   the list of QSL managers. Not even the Henry Ultra 2K advertisement.

I wonder how Henry feels about this?

>4. ...transmitted in any form or by any other means. No Xerox copies. No
>   hand written copies. No photo copies. No optically scanned copies. And
>   not sent via the radio whether by Packet, Voice or (gasp) Morse Code.

With the availability of computer forms of the same information, such as the Buckmaster CDs or the Internet servers that got the info directly from the FCC, why is this even a consideration?

>And finally, why does it always seem that some hams seem to think that an
>Amatuer Radio License exempts them from copyright laws? "But I need that
>(insert the type of information needed here) for my (list convenient excuse
>here)." Or, "It's just a (Schematic, or tune-up, specification sheet etc.)"

Copyright laws have been abused from both sides. Is it right to copyright information that is not your own? Did the callbook company go out and contact each ham to insure that their publication was accurate or did they simply copy the relevant portions of the FCC records, like everyone else did? If you learn something from a copyrighted book and then teach it to someone else, have you violated the copyright?

No one monitors what is placed in copyright messages. They can write anything they want, even if it has no basis in copyright law.

>Are these the same hams that keep claiming they need 100 foot towers with
>no building permits for "emergency" operation? Are these the same hams that
>claim that the ability to send CW with the remains of a microphone cord on
>an FM radio is the only thing saving us from total oblivion? Are these the
>same hams that will clean out the material stock room at work for "home
>advancement of technical abilites"? Are these the same hams that ruined
>portions of 20 meters while claiming that the CB'ers have ruined 2 meters?
>Or are they the rest of us. You and me. You know, just the "regular guys."

I'm sorry, but I just can't see the relevance of these comments? Is this the same thread?

>73 es GE from Jeff, wa6fwi
>
>J. Angus: jangus@skyld.tele.com -- "Als ik Kan", Gustav Stickley
>US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749-4425 1 (310) 324-6080

Jeff, I'm not a lawyer but I've read a copy of the US copyright law and your comments just don't make sense to me.

Greg KD9AZ
glapin@nwu.edu

Date: 25 May 1993 14:05:17 GMT
From: topaz.bds.com!topaz.bds.com!ron@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Copyright Violation
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> Everything? Even the disclaimer? Shame on YOU! ;)
> I guess the copyright doesn't count if you're making a point!

As near as I can tell RMS is the only one who goes to great length to copyright his copyright notices (this from a man who doesn't believe in copyrights to begin with :-)).

-Ron

Date: 25 May 1993 14:03:34 GMT
From: topaz.bds.com!topaz.bds.com!ron@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Copyright Violation
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> No photo copies.

Actually, if I want to photocopy the Q signals or DX prefix list to stick on my desk rather than ripping the page out of the book, I believe this comes under the Fair Use doctrine.

The other point you have to realize is that while the representation of the data in the callbook may be copyright, the data itself may not be. There have been numerous court decisions about the data in directory type publications. I doubt that anybody would consider that looking up an address in the book and posting it is going to be a violation of the copyright. Feeding the whole book into a database, yes, but manual use of the book, even for people other than the subscriber is not a violation.

In addition, the most convenient form of the US call sign data is through electronic databases, some copyright, and some not. The callsign databases on the net are almost (if not all) derived from a cooperative group of hams that chipped in to purchase the tape from the government and a very hard working (and slightly crazy) guy who duplicated all the tapes and sent them out.

-Ron

Date: 25 May 93 17:33:02 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Copyright Violation
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>The contents of the North American Callbook have been coded in order to
>detect improper usage.

i was just upstairs in the radar lab/ham shack and looked at our copies of the RACB and i didn't see one entry written in Morse Code and there was even a

translation table provided to boot!

Someone should call them on that.. 8)

bill wb9ivr

Date: 25 May 93 17:07:59 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!msuinfo!netnews.upenn.edu!
mipg.upenn.edu!yee@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Copyright Violation
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Upon reading the thread about the Callbook, I wonder what the copyright status
of the ARRL repeater directory. After all, there is the "Repeater Mapbook".
Furthermore, the information contains COORDINATED repeaters. Such repeaters
have status with the FCC over uncoordinated repeaters. I believe the ARRL calls
it the "National Repeater Database" or some such. Is the ARRL handling the
database as an agent of the FCC. If so, the data may be in the public domain.

--
411 Blockley Hall | Conway Yee, N2JWQ
418 Service Drive | yee@ming.mipg.upenn.edu   (preferred)
Philadelphia, PA 19104 | cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (forwarded to above)
(215) 662-6780 |

Date: Tue, 25 May 1993 15:16:09 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!uchinews!att-out!cbnewsl!dara@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: HTX 202 on Packet
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Thanks for the mail on hooking my HTX 202 to a tnc. The tnc is a KAM.
I changed the 3.9K resistor in the ptt line to 2.2K and I have a
.1 uFd cap in the audio line. Both are connected to the plug tip.
Now it works fine.
Shel

Date: 25 May 93 07:17:13 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Operating from Greenland
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Re: the operation from Greenland - has your friend considered taking satellite equipment along? The antenna are small, don't have to be circularly polarised, can operate low to the ground, and propagation to the states is reliable and scheduled! Oscar 13 provides good coverage of most of the northern hemisphere twice a day, and for about 4 hours around apogee linear antennas work well and pointing can be done manually (armstrong method) about every half hour or so. If I wanted reliable communication stateside, that's what I'd bring.

Kevin - WB2EMS

Date: Tue, 25 May 1993 18:32:24 GMT
From: swrinde!gatech!howland.reston.ans.net!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!bgsuvax!att!cbnewsm!jeffj@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Shortened G5RV's bands?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I have a shortened G5RV that susposedly covers 10-40 meters. I have noticed that the antenna loads up great on 20 and 40 meters. I checked the resonant lengths of those two bands and came up with the following,

20 meters, 49.43 feet or 3/4 wavelength.
40 meters, 48.75 feet or 3/8 wavelength.

As the antenna is 51 feet long it appears to be fairly close to a resonant wavelength of those 2 bands. I can set my MFJ antenna tuner to one setting and work the whole 20 meter band with SWR's under 2:1 at max. On 40 meters I have to play with the setting's a bit more as I tune across the band. Here's part of my question, what is the impedence of 20 meters at 3/4 of a wave and 40 at 3/8 of a wave? The 450 ohm ladder line acts a transformer and so I assume causes the impedences to be somewhat close. Here's another interesting point. 10 meters at 1 1/2 wavelengths comes out to 49.43 feet also however it doesn't load worth a damn. What would the impedence be at that? I am hoping that someone has enought spare time and is bored enough to work these out as I don't have access to any programs to calculate these. I am hoping to get a better understanding on why my G%RV loads up and works so well on 20 and 40 meters. Thanks and 73!

Jeff

Please if you chose to reply via email use the address in my .sig.

--
Jeff Jones AB6MB | OPPOSE THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT!
jeffj@seeker.mystic.com | Canada/USA Free Trade cost Canada 400,000 jobs.

Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929 | Want to guess how many we'll lose to Mexico?

Date: 25 MAY 93 10:49:45
From: pa.dec.com!nntpd2.cxo.dec.com!nntpd.lkg.dec.com!ryn.mro4.dec.com!
cimfie.enet.dec.com!taber@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Splatter (was: Signal report etiquette)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <15297@news.duke.edu>, jbs@ee.egr.duke.edu (Joe B. Simpson) writes...
>I've been on 10m (SSB) for a little over a month now, and several times I have
>had problems hearing weak signals because of splatter from DX stations much,
>much more than 3KHz away. My first day on the air I could hear splatter over
>the entire 10m Novice band from a Virgin Islands station that was obviously
>using a dirty amplifier. Many times since then I've gotten QRM from DX
>stations as much as 15 and 20 KHz away.
>
>What to do? Does one politely tell the offender that he's generating
>interference? Does one rudely tell him? Or does one not tell him at all
>for fear of being out of line with criticisms about something he's relatively
>new to? I opted for a passive-aggressive variant of that last option, where
>I merely complained about it to the stations I was having a hard time copying.
>
>Advice?

How would you like someone to deliver the same information to you?
Tell him that way.

Before you do -- make sure you know that it's him and
not you. Ask the other station you're working if they also hear him.
You might have a problem with your station. Try putting your attenuator
in -- he might be overloading you. Put your tight filter in. Make sure
he's really being a problem before complaining, then complain in gentle
terms. Be prepared for a nasty rebuff and handle it well if it comes.
You've just done everything you can do. Relax and let it go at that.

>>>==>PStJTT

Date: 25 May 1993 17:27:14 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!
darwin.sura.net!mojo.eng.umd.edu!mebly@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Where can I get replacement inductor cores?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I am attempting to repair an old Heathkit 2-meter rig. Two of the

inductors on the transmitter board have broken slugs and can't be
adjusted. The slugs need to be replaced.

Where can I get replacement slugs (cores) for these inductors? An
assortment of standard sizes would be great.

Thanks in advance for your help. Please answer via e-mail.

73.

--
Mark Bailey   KD4D   Motto: Life's too short to drink cheap beer.
mebly@eng.umd.edu   Disclaimer: I didn't really say this.

Date: Tue, 25 May 1993 15:55:45 GMT
From: rosevax!flower!scotbri@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Your Opinion on ICOM 229A
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I've been thinking of getting a 2 meter mobile rig for use in my
truck but mostly for in the shack. All the brands (Kenwood, Yaseu,
Alinco, Icom) look about the same to me as far as performance/features.
Our local ham shop has the Icom 229A on sale this month for $298 and
looks pretty tempting. Any comments good or bad on this rig vs. all
the others? This is the 25W version, the 229H which is the 50W is not
on sale but 25 watts is fine for my needs. I don't need alot of fancy
features, just solid performance for ragchewing, net participation,etc.
Thanks in advance.
=======================
scotbri@rosemount.com
Scott Brigham (AA0HU)
Rosemount, Inc.
Eden Prairie, MN
=======================

Date: Tue, 25 May 1993 14:50:50 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!portal!ttolh@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1tjbru$1rm@charm.magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>,
<C7EBDn.BtM@unix.portal.com>, <C7J9IC.Dr1@wang.com>
Subject : Re: Question: Can a novice take the extra test?

In article <C7J9IC.Dr1@wang.com> dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) writes:
>ttolh@shell.portal.com (Todd N Tolhurst) writes:
>
>>ksampath@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu (Krishna S Sampath) writes:
>>>the subject says it. assuming that the novice has 20 wpm cw, can the ham
>>>take the extra test?
>
>>Yes, a novice may take the Extra written exam. However, all the intervening
>>written elements must be taken (and passed) first. That is, you can't
>>leapfrog the Tech, General and Advanced elements; the elements must
>>be taken and passed in ascending order.
>
>I don't have my VE manual here with me. Could you point out the page that
>states this?

I corrected myself in a subsequent post. The 6th edition VE Manual
states on page 55 that elements may now be given out of order
at the discretion of the VE team. This is a recent change (relatively);
the preceding edition of the mamual required VEs to administer the elements
in ascending order.

--
Todd N. Tolhurst, WA1M | "What do you care what other people think?"
Waterbury, CT | -- Richard Feynman
ttolh@shell.portal.com |

Date: Tue, 25 May 1993 16:19:37 GMT
From: swrinde!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <C7Cs0t.Hyp@srgenprp.sr.hp.com>, <1993May21.150819.478@ke4zv.uucp>,
<1993May22.082602.4826@ccsvax.sfasu.edu>
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Subject : Re: A Yagi at 11,000 feet

In article <1993May22.082602.4826@ccsvax.sfasu.edu> f_speerjr@ccsvax.sfasu.edu
writes:
>>
>> I don't think the conductivity of ice has much to do with it. The real
>> issue is the dielectric constant of ice. Anybody have a reference handy?
>> That could drastically change the tuning of an antenna laid on ice.
>>
>> Gary
>
>
>The current *Handbook* (p. 2-13) defines "dialectric constant of x" as the

>ratio of the capacitance of some capacitor with x between the plates to the
>capacitance of that same capacitor with air between the plates. Isn't that
>ratio a function of the conductivity of x??
>
>In any event, most antenna calculations with which I'm aware deal with the
>conductivity rather than the dialectric constant of ground...e.g. the current
>*Handbook* on p.17-2 displays a chart showing the effect of ground on radiation
>angle *assuming a perfectly conducting ground*. Similarly, I believe
>calculations about antennas in "free space" assume something like a "perfectly
>NON-conducting 'ground.' "

If you will look at the Handbook chapters on transmission line theory
and wave propagation, you'll find that dielectric constant and velocity
of propagation are intimately related. With an antenna lying on ice,
the wave is at the interface of two very different areas of dielectric
constant. This is a situation similar to microstrip line on circuit
board. This will drastically affect the tuning of the resulting antenna
structure.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #639
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